

KONSTANTINOVA, N.A.

Terraces of the lower Prut and limans of the Danube Delta. Dokl.  
AN SSSR 149 no.4: 928-930 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Geologicheskiy institut AN SSSR. Predstavлено akademikom  
D.I.Shcherbakovym.  
(Danube Valley—Terraces (Geology))

KONSTANTINOVA, N.A.

Adaptive changes in biological indices of river fishes occurring in  
floodplains in the lower course of the Volga River after the con-  
struction of Volgograd Reservoir. Vop. ekol. 5:104-105 '62.  
(MIRA 16:6)

1. Volgogradskoye otdeleniye Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledova-  
tel'skogo instituta ozernogo i rechnogo rybnogo khozyaystva.  
(Volga River--Fishes) (Adaptation (Biology))

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000824410019-2

KONSTANTINOVA, N.A.

Geological age of terraces in the lower reaches of the Prut  
and Danube Rivers. Biul. Kom. chetv. per. no.29:67-80 '64.  
(MIRA 17:8)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000824410019-2"

L 3789-66 EMT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T DJ/RM  
ACCESSION NR: AP5023213

UR/0374/65/000/004/0123/0129  
678.531.44

AUTHOR: Bartenev, G. M. (Moscow); Lavrent'yev, V. V. (Moscow); Konstantinova, N. A. (Moscow)

TITLE: Effect of normal load on temperature and slip rate dependence of frictional force of highly elastic materials

SOURCE: Mekhanika polimerov, no. 4, 1965, 123-129

TOPIC TAGS: synthetic rubber, friction, internal friction, friction coefficient, copolymer, synthetic material, vulcanization

ABSTRACT: The effect of normal load on temperature and slip rate dependence of frictional force of cross-linked butadiene-acrylonitrile copolymers (rubbers based on SKN-18, SKN-26, and SKN-40) on polished steel was investigated. The object of this study was to amplify the knowledge on performance of these highly elastic rubbers, specifically, to extend it to high normal loads. This study was, also, expected to yield more understanding of the molecular-kinetic nature of the internal friction in polymers. In the 18-100°C range, the frictional force of vulcanized rubbers is inversely proportional to temperature. Up to  $10^7$  n/m<sup>2</sup>, the effect of

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load on the temperature dependence of friction reflects only the change of the actual contact area or the increase in the tangent of the angle of inclination of temperature dependence of friction with increasing load. There is a similar relationship between the friction force of all three rubbers and the logarithm of slip rate. The dependence of friction force upon the logarithm of the slip rate for SKN-18 based rubber shows a slight dependence of both the activation energy and the average jump distance of a molecular chain upon the specific load. In the low slip friction range, the friction force is linearly dependent upon the logarithm of slip rate. At speeds above 44 cm/min and a load of  $30 \cdot 10^5$  n/m<sup>2</sup>, the friction force rises sharply due to uncontrollable heating of the friction surface. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 1 table, 7 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 18Mar65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT

NO REF Sov: 008

OTHER: 013

PC

Card 2/2

ROZEN, A.M.; KONSTANTINOVA, N.A.

Extraction capacity and reactivity of organic compounds  
as dependent on their structure. Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR 166  
no.1:132-135 Ja '66. (MIRA 1961)

1. Submitted June 23, 1965.

67420

SOV/123-59-12-46834

18.7400

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mashinostroyeniye, 1959, Nr 12, p 129  
(USSR)

AUTHORS: Konstantinova, N.G., Kyutner, M.A.

TITLE: Heatproof Lacquer Coatings

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Vses. nauchno-tekhn. soveshchaniye po korrozii i zashchite metallov, Nr 5, Moscow, Profizdat, 1958, pp 9-10

ABSTRACT: The heatproof lacquer materials, manufactured at present, do not meet the increased requirements of the designers. Their deficiencies are, among others, the necessity of drying the coatings at a temperature of 150 - 200°C, and the lowering of their resistance to impact, of elasticity and resistance to wear under the effects of high temperatures. It is possible to obtain coatings, which are more resistant to oxidation and to the effects of high temperatures, from silicon organic resins and titanium organic compounds. The pigment with the highest resistance to heat is aluminum powder. On the base of silicon organic resin the hot-drying Nr 9 aluminum enamel has been developed which ensures a heatproof coating up to 450 - 550°C, as well as the cold-drying K-1 and K-2 enamels of

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000824410019-2

MOISEYEV, A.F.; MAKLASHINA, T.S.; MAKAROVA, L.V.; ZHINKIN, D.Ya.;  
KONSTANTINOVA, N.G.

Resistance to heat of some protective silicon organic enamels.  
Plast.massy no.1:36-38 '60. (MIRA 13:6)  
(Protective coatings) (Silicon organic compounds)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000824410019-2"

15.8170

37775

S/661/61/000/006/068/081  
D247/D302

AUTHORS: Konstantinova, N. G., Zhdanov, A. A., Andrianov, K. A., Sharov, M. Ya., Kyutner, M. A. and Zakharov, A. A.

TITLE: Thermostable lacquer coatings based on silico-organic polymers

SOURCE: Khimiya i prakticheskoye primeneniye kremneorganicheskikh soyedineniy; trudy konferentsii, no. 6: Doklady, diskussii, resheniye. II Vses. konfer. po khimii i prakt. prim. kremneorg. soyed., Len. 1958. Leningrad, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1961, 296-299

TEXT: A study was made of the thermostability of several lacquer-painted materials on the basis of different film-forming substances. The silico-organic resin K-47 was modified by the use of organic polymers to give a hard, cold-drying coat of increased thermostability. The metallic surface and its preparation was found to have a great influence on the adhesion, the protective properties and the thermostability of the coatings. In the discussion, the

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Thermostable lacquer coatings ...

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registration and technical specifications of some of the silico-organic varnishes are given. Elasticity and hardness data are also given. Coatings withstandng radioactive irradiation are mentioned. Comparison of the properties of silico-organic and other enamels are made, and methods of preparing surfaces before application of the enamels are mentioned. The best thermostability recorded was for a duration of 150 hours at 500°C. A discussion followed in which P. A. Filippov (Leningrad) took part.

Card 2/2

188200

2656

S/126/61/012/002/010/019  
E111/E435

AUTHORS: Kuznetsov, V.V., Konstantinova, N.I. and Frolov, V.A.  
TITLE: Influence of electrolytic hydrogen on the microhardness  
of some metals  
PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, 1961, Vol.12, No.2,  
pp.255-259

TEXT: The authors consider that although the increase in hardness  
of many metals and alloys through treatment in hydrogen, etching  
and cathodic polarization has often been noted, its mechanism has  
been little studied. Hardness changes in iron through cathodic  
polarization have been studied (e.g. Ref.4: Moreau L.,  
Chaudron G., Portevin A. Compt. Rend., 1935, 201, 212). The  
object of the present work was to study the nature of microhardness  
changes in armco-iron, nickel and tantalum after cathodic  
polarization in acids, especially those containing hydrogen-pick-up  
promoters (arsenic or selenium). The investigation was carried out  
on sheet specimens of nickel (0.08 mm thick), armco-iron (0.18)  
and tantalum (0.12). The microhardness on the electrolyte and  
opposite sides was determined. Because preliminary experiments  
had shown that with unannealed specimens of iron regular changes in  
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Influence of electrolytic 26560

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E111/E435

microhardness could not be obtained, all iron specimens were vacuum annealed ( $10^{-4}$  mm Hg) at  $900^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Before cathodic polarization iron specimens were electropolished (40%  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$ , 60% glycerine, anode current density  $0.5 \text{ A/cm}^2$ ). In the main experiments the surface was etched and the microhardness measured at the centres and near the boundaries of grains. Nickel specimens were polished mechanically and etched with a 1:1 mixture of concentrated nitric and acetic acids. Tantalum was only polished mechanically. Specimens were cathodically polarized in sulphuric or hydrochloric acid solution with a platinum anode; the solutions contained some mg of promoter per litre. Microhardness was measured with loads of 10, 50 or 200 g. Averaged results of seven measurements (accuracy  $\pm 5 \text{ kg/mm}^2$ ) are plotted as change in microhardness ( $\text{kg/mm}^2$ ) against time of cathodic polarization (hours) in Fig.1, 3 and 4 (minutes in Fig.2). All except Fig.3 relate to armco-iron. Indenter loads were 10 g (200 in Fig.2), the sulphuric acid was 1N (2 N in Fig.1), cathodic current densities were  $5 \text{ A/dm}^2$  (Fig.1,2) and  $7.5 \text{ A/dm}^2$  (Fig.3-5). Fig.1, 2 and 3 were obtained when microstructure was not taken into consideration, i.e. for unetched specimens. Fig.1 and 2 refer to Card 2/6

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armco-iron without and with 5 mg/litre of solution of arsenic, respectively. The solutions corresponding to the other figures had 10 mg As/litre. Curve 1 in Fig.3 refers to nickel, curve 2 to tantalum. In Fig.4, curves 1 and 2 relate to grain boundary and centre zone, respectively, on the electrolyte side; the corresponding results for the other side are shown in curves 3 and 4. In Fig.5, the abscissa represents annealing time at 150°C after cathodic polarization to saturation with hydrogen. The fact that all the curves for the three metals considered pass through a maximum points to the mechanism of hydrogen hardening being the same. The authors attribute the fall in hardness mainly to cracking of the outer layer, this being supported by the fact that the observed changes in microhardness (25-30 kg/mm<sup>2</sup>) are similar to the corresponding value of the pressure exerted on the face blisters by molecular hydrogen present in micro-defects, calculated by K.V.Popov and V.A.Yagunova (Ref.9: FMM, 1959, Vol.8, 2, 187). The increase in microhardness in the latter stages of the experiments is attributed to the diffusion into the metal of arsenic or selenium. This agrees with evidence published by V.N.Svechnikov, V.M.Pan and A.K.Shurin (Ref.10: FMM, 1958, 6, 662).

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Influence of electrolytic ... **26560**

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From the difference in microhardness changes at the grain centres and boundaries, the authors conclude that the processes in the metal associated with hydrogen diffusion proceed faster at the boundaries. The authors explain the maxima in the annealing curves (Fig.5) by the fact that absorbed hydrogen or lattice atomic hydrogen leaves comparatively easily on heating and the microhardness would therefore fall; however, molecular hydrogen present in defects is less mobile and must either dissociate into atoms or its pressure would rise on heating to a value producing microcracks. There are 5 figures and 10 references: 3 Soviet and 7 non-Soviet. The reference to an English language publication reads as follows: Sugeno F., Kowaka M. J.Appl.Phys., 1954, Vol.25, 8, 1063.

ASSOCIATION: Yestestvenno-nauchnyy institut pri Permskom gosuniversitete (Natural Sciences Institute at Perm' State University)

SUBMITTED: December 19, 1960 (initially)  
February 27, 1961 (after revision)

Card 4/6

KONSTANTINOVA, N.K.; SUSLOVICH, N.L.

Natural gas in the Sahara. Gaz delo no.2:49-50 '64.  
(MIRA 17:6)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhniko-ekonomiceskikh issledovaniy po neftyanoy, neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti.

KONSTANTINOVA, N.K.; SUSLOVICH, N.L.

Natural gas in Italy. Gas. delo no.6:43-47 '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhniko-ekonomicheskikh issledovaniy po neftyancy, neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti.

KONSTANTINOVA, N.K.

North Stavropol'-Pelagiada gas field. Gaz.delo no.1:41-42 '64.  
(MIRA 17:4)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhniko-  
ekonomiceskikh issledovaniy po neftyanoy, neftekhimicheskoy i  
gazovoy promyshlennosti.

KONSTANTINOVА, N. N.

YEVDOKIMOV, M.M.; POLYAKOVA, A.Ya.; LEBEDEVA, V.Ye.; GENERALOV, G.F.;  
KONSTANTINOVА, N.N.; YEGOROVA, G.S.; CHEEKIN, V.M.; KAZAKOVA,  
Ye.D., red.; ZUBRILINA, Z.P., tekhn. red.

[New kinds of vegetables, melons, squashes, and potatoes] Novye  
sorta ovoshchnykh, bakhchevykh kul'tur i kartofelia. Moskva, Gos.  
izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry, 1956. 124 p. (MIRA 11:10)  
(Vegetables) (Vine crops) (Potatoes)

KONSTANTINOVA, N.N.

Method of unipolar leads for recording bioelectric currents of the heart in pregnant animals and fetuses. Fiziol.zhur. 46 no.6:750-752 (MIRA 13:8)  
Je '60.

1. From the Laboratory of normal and pathological physiology, Obstetrics and Gynaecology Institute of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, Leningrad.  
(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY) (PREGNANCY) (FETUS)

KONSTANTINOVA, N.N.

Mechanism of uterine vascular reactions reflected in the cardiac activity of the fetus. Fiziol. zhur. 47 no.9:1119-1125 S '61.  
(MIRA 14:9)

1. From the Laboratory of Normal and Pathologic Physiology,  
Institute of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Leningrad.  
(UTERUS—BLOOD SUPPLY) (FETUS)

KONSTANTINOVA, N. P.

KONSTANTINOVA, N. P.: "The effectiveness of tonsillectomy in chronic tonsillitis and rheumatism in children". Moscow, 1955. First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Inst. (Dissertations for the degree of Candidate of Medical Science.)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 50 10 December 1955. Moscow.

KONSTANTINOVA  
EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.18 Vol.1/6 Cardiovascular June 57

1666. KONSTANTINOVA N.P. *The effect of tonsillectomy in chronic tonsillitis and rheumatic fever in children (Russian text)* Sovetsk. Med. 1956, 8 (45-50)

Chronic tonsillitis and its acute exacerbations are of paramount importance in the origin of rheumatic fever. Already in the prerheumatic phase chronic tonsillitis reveals itself by disturbances of the heart, low grade fever and other constitutional symptoms. A favourable effect of tonsillectomy was noted in two thirds of rheumatic children and an even higher percentage of positive effects in the "intoxication" of chronic tonsillitis.

Najman - Zagreb (XVIII, 7, 11\*)

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SVETLOVA, A.K.; KONSTANTINOVA, N.P.; LENSKAYA, N.A.; ZHBANKOVA, N.S.

*Sinobronchitis and sinopneumopathies in infants.* Pediatriia 41  
no.9:19-24 S '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Iz kafedry detskih bolezney (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen  
AMN SSSR prof. Yu.F.Dombrovskaya) i kafedry bolezney ukha,  
gorla i nosa (zav. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. A.G.  
Likhachev) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta  
imeni Sechenova.

(SINUSITIS) (BRONCHITIS) (PNEUMONIA)

DREYZIN, R.S.; SUKHAREVA, M.Ye.; CHUDZHAVADZE, M.L.; LINYAYEVH, Ye.A.;  
ZLATKOVSKAYA, N.M.; AVANESOVA, A.G.; KONSTANTINOVA, N.P.;  
GEORGADI, G.A.

Pathogenesis of adenovirus diseases. Vop. virus. 2 no.5  
618-623 S.O 164. (MIRA 18:6)

I. Institut virusologii imeni Ilyanovaogo i kafedra infektsionnykh  
bolezney Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey,  
Moskva.

KONSTANTINOVA, N.S.

Growth rate in water fleas and determination of their productivity.  
Vop.ikht. 1 no.2:363-367 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Saratovskoye otdeleniye Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo  
instituta ozernogo i rechnogo rybnogo khozyaystva.  
(Water fleas)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000824410019-2

~~KONSTANTINOVA, N.Y.~~

Devices for checking floating differential manometers. Priboro-  
stroenie no.10:31 O '57. (MIRA 10:11)  
(Manometer--Testing)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000824410019-2"

BRAZHNKOVA, M.G.; KRUGLYAK, Ye.B.; KONSTANTINOVA, N.V.; LAVROVA, M.P.

Isolation, purification and investigation of certain physico-chemical properties of antibiotic 6613. Antibiotiki 4 no.4:  
29-33 J1-Ag '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Institut po izyskaniyu novykh antibiotikov AMN SSSR.  
(ANTIBIOTICS chem)

KRUGLYAK, Ye.B.; KONSTANTINOVA, N.V.; SULAVKO, L.A.

New method for the isolation of antibiotic 6613 and its comparison  
with ethamycin. Antibiotiki 6 no.4:298-302 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Institut po izyskaniyu novykh antibiotikov AMN SSSR.  
(ANTIBIOTICS)

PREOBRAZHENSAYA, T.P.; BOBKOVAYA, T.S.; GAVRILINA, G.V.; LAVROVA, M.F.;  
KONSTANTINOVA, N.V.

New producer of oxytetracycline, *Act. aureofaciens* var.  
*oxytetracyclini* var. nov. Antibiotiki 6 no.8:675-680 Ag  
'61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Institut po izyskaniyu novykh antibiotikov AMN SSSR.  
(ACTINOMYCES) (OXYTETRACYCLINE)

KONSTANTINOVA, N.V.; BRAZHNKOVA, M.G.

Studies on the composition of the antibiotic monomycin.  
Antibiotiki 9 no.4:303-308 Ap '64. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut po izyskaniyu novykh antibiotikov AMN SSSR, Moskva.

BRAZHNIKOVA, M.G.; KRUGLYAK, Ye.B.; KOVSHAROVA, I.N.; KONSTANTINOVA, N.V.;  
PROSHLYAKOVA, V.V.

Isolation, purification and study of some physical-chemical  
properties of the new antibiotic olivomycin. Antibiotiki  
7 no.3:39-44 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Institut po izyskaniyu novykh antibiotikov AMN SSSR.  
(ANTIBIOTICS)

BASKAKOV, Yu.A.; MEL'NIKOV, N.N.; MEL'NIKOVA, I.A.; KONSTANTINOVA, N.V.

Synthesis of sym-triazine derivatives containing O-alkyl- and O,  
N-dialkyl hydroxylamine groupings. Dokl. AN SSSR 149 no.5:1064-1066  
Ap '63. (MTRA 16:5)

1. Nauchnyy institut po udobreniyam i insektofungitsidam  
im. Ya.V.Samoylova. Predstavлено академиком S.I.Vol'fkovichem.  
(Triazine) (Hydroxylamine)

KONSTANTINOVA, N.V.; BRAZHNKOVA, M.G.

Study on monomycin homogeneity by the countercurrent distribution method. Antibiotiki 9 no.2:147-151 F '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Institut po izyskaniyu novykh antibiotikov AMN SSSR, Moskva.

VOLKOVA, L.V.; SHVETS, V.I.; DOROFEEVA, L.T.; LOBANOVA, S.I.;  
KONSTANTINOVA, N.V.; PREOBRAZHENSKIY, N.A.

Complex lipids. Synthesis of L and DL  $\alpha$  phosphatidyl-N,N  
(dimethyl) ethanamines (L and DL  $\alpha$ -N,N-dimethylcephalins).  
Zhur. ob. khim. 35 no.3:550-554 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:4)

l. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im.  
M.V. Lomonosova.

KONSTANTINOVA, N.V.; BRAZHNIKOVA, M.G.

Comparison of monomycin A with paramonomycin. Antibiotiki 10  
no.1:34-38 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Institut po izyskaniyu novykh antibiotikov AMN SSSR, Moskva.

KONSTANTINOVA, N.V.; BRAZHNKOVA, M.G.

Structure of monomycin B. Antibiotiki 10 no.11:989-992 N '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Otdel khimii antibiotikov (zav. - prof. M.G. Brazhnikova)  
Instituta po izyskaniyu novykh antibiotikov Ministerstva zdravo-  
okhraneniya SSSR, Moskva. Submitted April 8, 1965.

L 28877-66

ACC NR: AP6018837

SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/65/035/003/0550/0554  
36  
BAUTHOR: Volkova, L. V.; Shvets, V. I.; Dorofeyeva, L. T.; Lobanova, S. I.;  
Konstantinova, N. V.; Preobrazhensky, N. A.ORG: Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology im. M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy  
institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii)

TITLE: Investigations in the field of complex lipids. Synthesis of L- and DL-alpha-phosphatidyl-N,N-(dimethyl)ethanolamines (L- and DL-alpha-N,N-dimethylcephalins)

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 35, no. 3, 1965, 550-554

TOPIC TAGS: IR spectrum, organic synthetic process, organic phosphorus compound

ABSTRACT: L-(+)-and DL-alpha-palmitoyl-beta-oleoyl-alpha'-glycerophosphoryl-N,N-(dimethyl)ethanolamines and DL-alpha,beta-dis-tearoyl- and dipalmitoyl-alpha'-glycerylphosphoryl-N,N-(dimethyl)ethanolamines were synthesized according to the scheme developed earlier by the authors and associates for lecithins, cephalins, and phosphatidyl serines. During the synthesis, D-(+)- and DL-alpha-palmitoyl-alpha'-benzylglycerines, D-(+)- and DL-alpha-palmitoyl-beta-oleoyl-alpha'-benzylglycerines, D-(+)- and DL-alpha-palmitoyl-beta-9,10-dibromostearoyl-alpha'-benzylglycerines, D-(+)- and DL-alpha palmitoyl-beta-9,10-dibromostearoylglycerines, and D-(-)- and DL-alpha-palmitoyl-beta-oleoylglycerines were produced

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ACC NR: AP6018837

and characterized. The infrared spectra of the N,N-dimethylcephalines obtained exhibited the band characteristic of glycerin phosphatides, with pronounced frequencies for the covalent POC group ( $960-980 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ), the C=O group in esters ( $1725-1745 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ), and the CH,  $\text{CH}_2$ , and  $\text{CH}_3$  groups in acid radicals ( $720-740$ ,  $1250-1260$ ,  $1450-1460$ ,  $2850-2950 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ). Orig. art. has: 1 formula. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 20Jan64 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 006

Card 2/2 (C)

1. KONSTANTINOV, O.
2. USSR (600)
4. Public Health, Rural
7. Health stations at collective farms, Sov. kras. krest 3, No. 1, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1953. Unclassified.

USSR/Farm Animals. Small Horned Stock.

Q

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 20, 1958, 92605.

Author : Konstantinova, O.A., Grigor'yan, L.A.

Inst : Turkmen Agricultural Institute.

Title : Early Lambing in Saradzhinsk Sheep-Raising.

Orig Pub: Tr. Turkmen. s.-kh. in-ta, 1957, 9, 411-414.

Abstract: Lambs which were born in the months of February to March were classified into three groups. Their live weight, linear growth (measurements were taken), wool shearing are considered. If the live weight of the lambs born in March (the 3rd group) is taken as 100%, then the weight of the young lambs born from the 1st to 16th of February (1st group) was expressed as 117% in ram lambs and 114.6% in ewe

Card : 1/2

KONSTANTINOVA, O.I.; SAFRONOVA, I.S.

Manufacture of nitrolacquer for cellophane based on available raw materials. Khim.volok. no.6:61 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna.  
(Lacquer and lacquering) (Nitrocellulose)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000824410019-2

KONSTANTINOV, O. IA. [Konstantinov, O. Ya.], kand. tekhn. nauki

Magnetic plate with ceramic permanent magnets. Ratsionalizatsiya 13 no. 10:20-21 '63.

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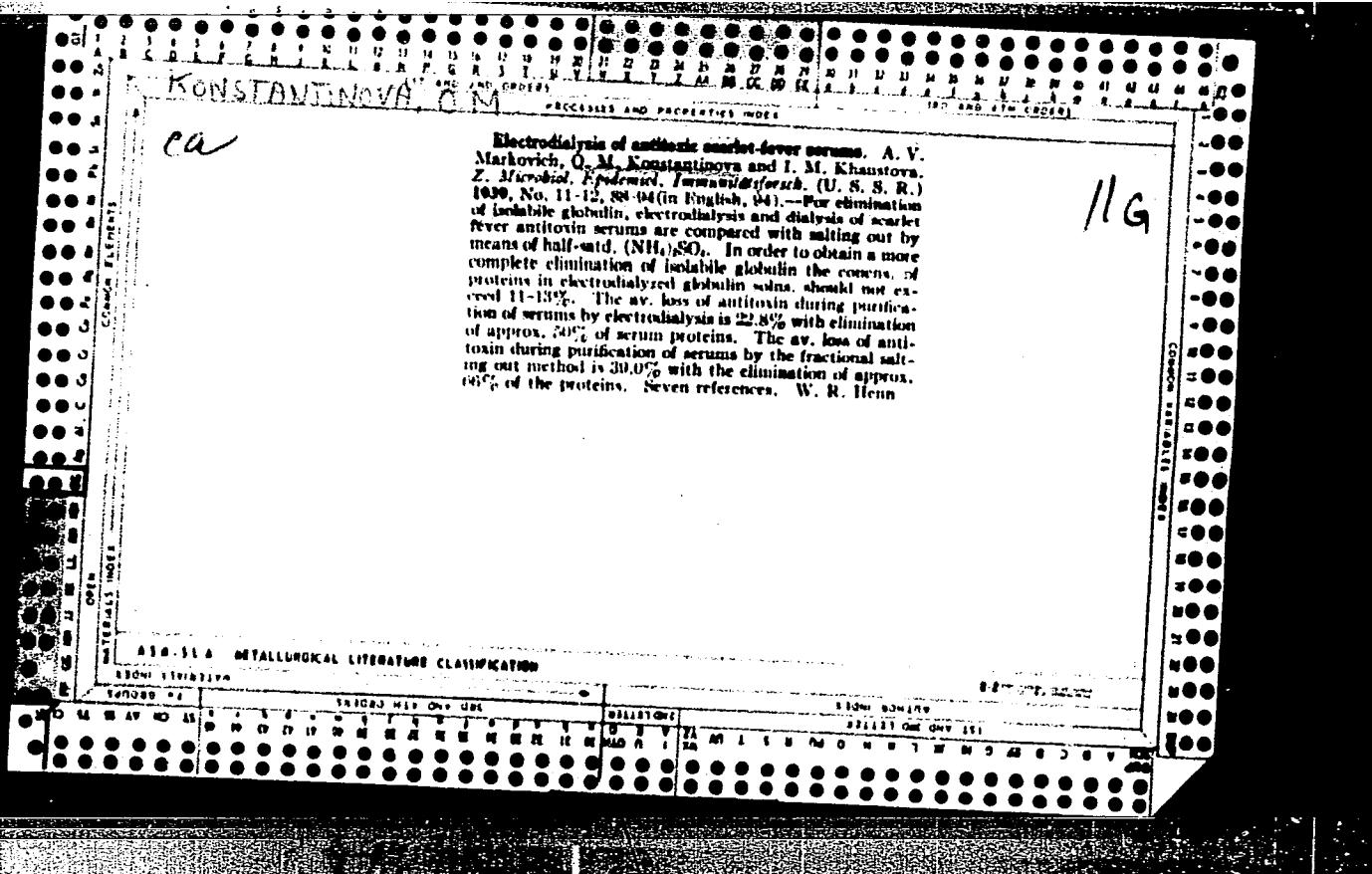
PANFILOVA, M.M.; KONSTANTINOVA, O.I.; KRUTMAN, A.M.

Cellophane. Standartizatsiia 28 no.9:58-59 S '64.

(MIRA 18:2)

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000824410019-2"



GONCHAROV, I.A.; IEM, A.P.; KONOVALOV, V.S.; LAPITSKIY, V.I.; MARAKHOVSKIY, I.S.;  
PILONOV, V.A.; KHITRIK, S.I.; YAITSKIY, A.K.; Prinimali uchastiye:  
RABINOVICH, A.S.; DUZENKO, G.T.; PAL'CHIK, N.V.; VAYNSHTOK, M.I.;  
KONSTANTINOVA, F.L.

Determination of an efficient composition of silicochromium  
and its use for alloying 14KhGS steel. Stal' 22 no.7:615-616  
Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)

(Silico-chromium alloys)  
(Steel-Metallurgy)

KONSTANTINOU, S. M.

9.3

308 / 6 - 7 - 4 / 25

METHODS 34(1)

卷之三

**TITLE:** Results of the Competition for the Best Improving Education (Izgubit konkursa ne luchshye rationalizatorye predlozheniya)

TOPIC: Geodestry; Integrals, 1959, Mar 7, 1971 (0333)

**Cards 1/6**

1. S. V. Kudrati (Chairman), G. D. Shukla, L. A. Zemlyak, for  
"Development of the Technology of Coalbed Depository  
Gases".  
2. N. A. Larin (Sevkoavto ACP (Sevco ACP)) for  
"Selection of Work in Evaluating the Accuracy of Systemic  
Geodetic Data Formed by Pictures of Regular Shape".  
3. A. I. Tsvetkov, (Novosibirskoje ACP (Novosibirsk ACP)) for  
"Collaborative Leader of Dual for Prospecting".  
4. The 3rd prize  
of 500 rubles each were awarded to : 1) I. P. Shevchenko,  
(Tobol'sk ACP (Tobol' ACP)) for "Establishment of Fixed  
Points by the Method of Throwing by Means of Bazaar".  
2) I. M.  
Obukhovskiy (Izmailovo ACP (Izmailov ACP)) for "Construction  
of Overhead Trolley for Fisher Transport".  
3) I. A. Krin  
(Moldavia ACP (Moldova ACP)) for "Participation in Development  
of Technologies on the SP-100".  
4) V. P. Zamulin (Novokuznetsk  
ACP (Novokuznetsk ACP)) for "Development by Self-  
Propelled Units".  
5) N. S. Savchenko, I. V. Chirichenko, T. I. Al'kinova,  
A. M. Fomichev, L. A. Kostina and L. V. Kostikova (Voronezh  
ACP (Voronezh ACP)) for "Technique of the Composition and Partition of Topographic

Photo by the Photocolor Co. - O. H. F. Giusman - Minolta Camera

卷之三

**APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000**

CIA-RDP86-00513R000824410019-2"

KONSTANTINOVA

## PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES

Preparation of  $\alpha$ -phosphonopropionic acid. A. Arbusov, T. Konstantinova, and T. Ansyrova. *Izv. Akad. Nauk S.S.R., Otdel. Khim. Nauk*, 1954, No. 1.

*Ahd. Nauj S.S.S.R., Odz. Akim. Nauk 1946, 179-84.*  
The prep. of  $\text{HO}(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{CH}_2\text{POH}_2$ , both by the (RO) and (RO)<sub>2</sub>PONA routes in their reactions with  $\text{XCH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{Et}$ , was investigated in detail. To 85 g. (EtO)<sub>2</sub>PONA added dropwise 70 g.  $\text{ICH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{Et}$  at 130°; after the EtI distill., the product was distd. on steam to give 33 g. (45.8%) (EtO)<sub>2</sub>P(O) $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{Et}$  (I), bp 181°, 287-8°, d<sub>4</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.1172; hydrolysis with HCl in a sealed tube 4 hrs. at 120° gave the free acid (II), m. 170°. The difference in m. p. between this and Nyles's prep. (m. 178°, C. A. 18, 3167) is unexplainable. The free acid may be also obtained from the tri-Et ester by heating per se to 260°, when 3 moles of  $\text{CaH}_2$  are split off in 4 hrs. and the residual oil solidifies on cooling to give nearly 100% of the acid, m. 170°; the acid is stable even to 300°. An unspecified amt. of a hy-product, bp. 85-5-8°, was obtained; this substance contains 32% iodine and does not wet glass, its identity is unknown. (EtO)<sub>2</sub>POH (36.5 g.) was added dropwise to 18.5 g. RONA suspended in dry  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$ , with cooling, the resulting (EtO)<sub>2</sub>PONA treated with an equiv. amt. of  $\text{ICH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{Et}$  distd. with  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$ , the mixt. heated 0.5 hr. on a steam bath, filtered from the NaI (17.4 g., 40.7%), and the filtrate distd. to give 23.6 g. I, b.p. 151°, d<sub>4</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.1162, d<sub>4</sub><sup>25</sup> 1.1015, and 33.2 g. residual oil. The latter was dissolved in  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , extd. 4 times with  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$  (the ext. on evapn. gave only 2.35 g. oil, which was free of halogen and which on hydrolysis by HCl gave an acid m. 148-58°), and the aq. layer acidified by  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  and thoroughly extd. with  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$  to give 24 g. viscous oil; on attempted distill.

in excess this yielded 10 g. EtOH, after which the distn. stopped even at 250° bath temp., at which point decompr. set in; hydrolysis of the residual oil by HCl, as described above, gave 13.35 g. II; thus the total yield of II was 60%. (EtO)<sub>2</sub>PO(OH) (37.5 g.) and 12.5 g. EtOH in 300 ml. EtO<sub>2</sub>O were treated slowly with 10.5 g. K in thin slices, and the resulting microcryst. suspension of (EtO)<sub>2</sub>POK treated dropwise with 62 g. CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>Et; a mild heat evolution took place and the reaction was completed by warming 1 hr. on a steam bath. Filtration gave 100% KI and distn. of the filtrate gave 54 g. pure I (85%). The distn. residue on hydrolysis gave an addnl. amt. of II (amt. not specified). The distn. residue in the prepn. using (EtO)<sub>2</sub>PONA was evidently a mono-Et ester of II (either C- or P-ester). Such a product may be visualized by an "abnormal" cleavage of the hypothetical intermediate (EtO)<sub>2</sub>P(ONA)(CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>Et), so that EtI, rather than NaI, splits off on heating. The same product may be also formed by interaction of NaI with I on heating, resulting in displacement of EtI by NaI. G. M. E.

**ASB-31A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION**

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000824410019-2"

ARASIMOVICH, V.V., kand. biol. nauk, stv. red.; BIBLINA, B.I.,  
kand. sel'khoz. nauk, red.; BALTAGA, S.V., kand. biol.  
nauk, red.; KONSTANTINOVA, T., red.

{Polysaccharides of fruits and vegetables and their  
variability during ripening and processing] Polisakharidy  
plodov i ovoshchei i ikh izmenchivost' pri sozrevanii i  
pererabotke. Kishinev, Kartia moldoveniaske, 1965. 90 p.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Akademiya nauk Moldavskoy SSR. Institut fiziologii i  
biokhimii rastenii.

KLAUSTING, Ye.A.; LEIKIN, I.M.; SABIYEV, M.P.; IMSHENETSKIY, V.I.;  
CHERNER, M.I.; Prinimali uchastiye: PIKULIN, S.A.;  
KONSTANTINOVA, T.A.; KOVAL', F.Ya.; KRYZHEPOL'SKAYA, S.P.;  
SHUL'GA, Ye.A.; NIKITIN, V.N.; DOROFEEVA, A.N.

From practices of producing 19G steel at the Kommunarskiy  
Metallurgical Plant. Stal' 22 no.2:155-159 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy  
metallurgii i Kommunarskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.  
(Kommunarskiy—Steel alloys—Metallurgy)  
(Rolling—Metalwork))

L 13051-66 ENT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD  
ACC NR: AP5027912 SOURCE CODE: UR/0133/65/000/011/1036/1039

AUTHOR: Kazarnovskiy, D. S. (Doctor of technical sciences); Dryapik, Ye. P. (Engineer); Legeyda, N. F. (Engineer); Zakharov, A. Ye. (Engineer); Balon, V. I. (Engineer); Vol'ter, Ye. V. (Engineer); Nosov, V. S. (Engineer); Konstantinova, T. A. (Engineer); Sukhomlina, A. P. (Engineer)

ORG: Ukrainskiy n.-i. Institute of Metals (Ukrainskiy n.-i. institut metallov); Kommunarskiy Metallurgical Plant (Kommunarskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod)

TITLE: Strengthening of low carbon semikilled St. 3ps steel by heat treatment

SOURCE: Stal', no. 11, 1965, 1036-1039

TOPIC TAGS: carbon steel, low carbon steel, heat treating furnace

ABSTRACT: A heat treatment was developed for St. 3ps steel plates of 12 and 25 mm thickness by heating in a furnace to the temperature range 890-920°C and water cooling on a quench press. This treatment resulted in an average strengthening of 20% and a satisfactory plasticity level. Three separate heats of steel were heat treated. The compositions ranged as follows: C--0.16-0.19%; Mn--0.46-0.52%; Si--0.08-0.12%; S--0.036-0.042%; P--0.012-0.034% and Cu--0.050-0.058%. The details of the process were described. The steel plates were heated in a roller type furnace to temperature for a holding time of 1.5 min/mm. Cooling was done in a quench press with a water flow

Cord 1/2

UDC: 621.78

L 13051-66  
ACC NR: AP5027912

rate of 1700 m<sup>3</sup>/hr. After quenching, some warpage could be noted, particularly in thicknesses up to 20 mm. Mechanical properties of the heat treated plate in flat and round specimens were determined. Yield strength, ultimate strength, % elongation, % reduction in area and impact resistance were tabulated for heat I (12 mm thick), heat II (12 and 25 mm thick) and heat III (25 mm thick). Frequency curves were plotted for the mechanical properties of the heat treated plate (frequency of occurrence as a function of strength, ductility and impact resistance) and average values were given for these properties. The effect of tempering after quenching was also noted. In general, the strength decreased slightly and the ductility increased. Tempering had little effect on impact resistance. Microstructures showed that the structures after quenching were predominantly pearlitic-ferritic, with needle-like ferrite distributed along grain boundaries for the 12 mm thick plates while in the 25 mm thick plates there was smaller grained, needle-like ferrite. The highest strengths and lowest ductility were obtained in the 12 mm plate. However, the mechanical properties obtained never fell below the following levels for the heat treated condition: yield stress--30 kg/mm<sup>2</sup>, ultimate strength--44 kg/mm<sup>2</sup>, % elongation--16, and impact strength (at -40°C)--3 kgm/cm<sup>2</sup>. It was recommended that low carbon steel plate, strengthened by the above treatment, be used in place of low alloyed steel. To be effective the optimum carbon content for heat treatment should be 0.12-0.18%. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 11/

SUBM DATE: 00/

ORIG REF: 004/

OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2

f. 6.

KULAGIN, S.G.; KOVBASYUK, L.D.; DAGAYEV, M.M.; ROZENBLYUM, N.D.; YEGORCHEVSKO,  
I.P. (Irkutsk); KAVERIN, A.A. (Irkutsk); KONSTANTINOVA, T.G. (Irkutsk);  
KUKLINA, V.A. (Irkutsk); KUKLIN, G.V. (Irkutsk); SAZONOVA, Z.G.,  
(Irkutsk); CHERNYIKH, L.I. (Irkutsk); CHERNYIKH, N.S. (Irkutsk);  
DEMIDOBICH, Ye.G.; BROMSHTEIN, V.A.; YAKHONTTOVA, N.S. (Leningrad);  
PEROVA, N.B.; DOKUCHAYEVA, O.D.; KATASEV, L.A.; KLYAKOTKO, N.A.;  
PARENSAGO, P.P.; SHCHERBINA-SAMOILOVA, I.S.; MASEVICH, A.G.;  
RYABOV, Yu.A.; SHCHEGLOV, V.P.; PEREL', Yu.G.; MARTINOV, D.Ya.;  
FEDYNSKIY, V.V.; VORONTSOV-VEL'YAMINOV, B.A.; ZIGEL', F.Ya.;  
BAKULIN, P.I., otv.red.; RAKHLIN, I.Ye., red.; AKHLAGOV, S.N.,  
tekhn.red.

[Astronomical calendar] Astronomicheskii kalendar'. [A yearbook;  
variable section for 1959] Ezhegodnik. Peremennais chast'. 1959.  
Red.kollegia P.I. Bakulin i dr. Moskva, Gos.isd-vo fizike-  
matem.lit-ry. 1958. 370 p. (Vsesoiuznoe astronomico-geodesicheskoe  
obshchestvo, no.62) (MIRA 12:2)

1. Gosudarstvennoye astronomico-geodesicheskoye obshchestvo (for Kulagin,  
Kovbasyuk, Demidevich). 2. Moskovskoye otdeleniye Vsesoyuznogo astro-  
nomo-geodesicheskogo obshchestva (for Dagayev, Rozenblyum, Bremsheten,  
Pereva).

(Astronomy--Yearbooks)

L-40927-65 EPP(n)-2/EPA(w)-2/EWT(1)/ENG(m) PI-4/Po-4/Pz-6/Fab-10 IJP(c) AT/  
ACCESSION NR: AP5007313

S/0057/65/035/003/0577/0580

AUTHOR: Gekker, I.R.; Konstantinova, T.G.; Luk'yanchikov, G.S.; Sergeychev, K.F.

TITLE: Experimental investigation of the acceleration of plasma by the action of a  
uhf field gradient

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v.35, no.3, 1965, 577-580

TOPIC TAGS: plasma acceleration, hydrogen plasma, microwave field

ABSTRACT: The acceleration of hydrogen plasma by a highly nonuniform uhf field was investigated. Plasma from a mica spark plasma gun was projected into the open end of a circular waveguide excited by pulsed uhf power at a frequency below its cutoff frequency. The dimensions (and cutoff frequency) of this waveguide are not given; the exciting frequency was 3000 Mc/sec. The energy distribution of the ions in the plasma ejected from the waveguide by the action of the exponentially decreasing uhf field was determined with a three-electrode probe. The observed energy distributions were bimodal. When the maximum uhf field strength was 4 kV/cm, ions with energies up to 580 eV were present. It is pointed out that acceleration of plasma by a uhf field gradient is most efficient when the frequency of the field is close to the

Card 1/2

L 40927-65

ACCESSION NR: AF5007313

Langmuir frequency of the plasma, and it is concluded that by using uhf fields of the order of 100 kV/cm and plasma densities near the resonance value one should be able to obtain high densities of plasma ions with energies of hundreds of kev. "The authors express their gratitude to Professor M.S.Rabinovich, G.A.Askarlyan, and V.V.Yankov for valuable advice, and to E.Ya.Gol'ts, G.A.Delone and M.S.Savchenko for assistance with the work and discussions of the results." Orig.art.has: 2 formulas and 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 06Jun64

REF ID: A6W: 008

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ME

OTHER: 004

Card 2/2 MB

SEMELEV, N.V.; CHETVERIKOVA, G.A.; KONSTANTINOVA, T.I.

Certain reactions in the organism in isolated hypothermia of the brain. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 49 no.1:35-38 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Iz kafedry normal'noy fiziologii (zav. - prof. N.V.Semenov)  
Kalininskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - dotsent A.N. Kushnev)  
Predstavlena deystv. chlenom AMN SSSR V.N. Chernigovskim).  
(BRAIN) (HYPOTHERMIA)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000824410019-2

GOVALLO, V.I.; CHERKASOVA, M.Ye.; KOSOBOKOVA, V.F.; KONSTANTINOVA, T.N.

Characteristics of the response reaction of the recipient to a  
skin homograft depending on the date of its taking. Trudy 1-go  
MMI 42:197-208 '65.  
(MIRA 19:2)

1. Laboratoriya po peresadke organov i tkaney AMN SSSR.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000824410019-2"

KONSTANTINOVA, Tamara Matveyevna

[Novgorod; a brief guidebook] Novgorod; kratkii putesvoditel'.  
Novgorod, Novgorodskii-Istoriko-arkhit. muzei-zapovednik,  
1960. 37 p. (MIRA 16:9)  
(Novgorod--Description)

SOV/20-121-4-50/54

AUTHORS: Krasil'nikov, A. A., Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences,  
USSR, Chaylakhyan, M. Kh., Skryabin, G. K., Khokhlova, Yu. M.,  
Ulezlo, I. V., Konstantinova, T. N.

TITLE: On the Stimulating Effect of Gibberellines of Different Origin  
(O stimuliruyushchem deystvii gibberellinov razlichnogo  
proiskhozhdeniya)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 121, Nr 4, pp. 755-758  
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: In recent years the gibberellines - new physiologically active substances - have drawn the attention of large circles of botanists and plant growers. They have a great influence on growth and development of plants as well as upon their different physiological manifestations and formation processes (Refs 5, 14). Gibberellines are obtained from the secretions of the fungus Fusarium moniliforme (sexual stage is Gibberella fujikuroi on rice). At the moment these substances are produced by special institutes in the USA (S. Sh. A.), England (Angliya) and Japan (Yaponiya). Among the substances produced by them the authors investigated most carefully a preparation obtained

Card 1/4

SOV/20-121-4-50/54

## On the Stimulating Effect of Gibberellines of Different Origin

from the fungus Fusarium sp. which was isolated from a befallen vine. The fungus grows well on different culture media both in the case of simple synthetic and composed organic media. Its character and formation are briefly described. It differs from the race which is typical for Fusarium moniliforme. Differences are shown on figure 1. Fusarium sp. produced the active substance on the two following media: 1)  $MgCO_3$  0,3 g,  $NaCl$  0,2,  $KNO_3$  1,0 g,  $FeSO_4$  0,001 g, saccharosis 20 g, tap-water 1 liter. 2) (According to Stodola)  $NH_4Cl$  3,0 g,  $KH_2PO_4$  3,0 g,  $MgSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$  3,0 g, saccharosis (or glucose) 30 g, tap-water 1 liter. The isolation and purification of the active substance was carried out according to Stodola and others (Ref 13). The preparations Nr 1 and 2 were isolated. Nr 1 was more effective in the case of peas, cucumbers, maize, vetches and others than Nr 2 with respect to acceleration of growth and mass increase. The root system is not activated by any other preparation. The results of the main tests show (Figs 1, 2, Table 1) that the above mentioned preparation Nr 1 does not differ from

Card 2/4

SOV/20-121-4-50/54

On the Stimulating Effect of Gibberellines of Different Origin

gibberelline A<sub>3</sub> (by Professor Lang, Los Angeles) with respect to its effect. It was also impossible to find chromatographical differences. Only the chemical identification will prove whether the preparations Nr 1 and 2 are really gibberellines. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 15 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow, State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)  
Institut fiziologii rasteniy im. K. A. Timiryazeva Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Plant Physiology imeni A. K. Timiryazev, AS USSR) Institut mikrobiologii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Microbiology, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: May 13, 1958

Card 3/4

ACC NR: AR6034655 (4) SOURCE CODE: UR/0299/66/000/008/M020/M021

AUTHOR: Govallo, V. I.; Cherkasova, M. Ye.; Kosobokova, V. F.;  
Konstantinova, T. N.

TITLE: Specific features of the reaction of a recipient to homotransplantation  
as a function of the time of its adoption 22

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Biologiya, Part, II, Abs. 8M120

REF SOURCE: Tr. 1-go Mosk. med. in-ta, v. 42, 1965, 197-208

TOPIC TAGS: medical research, medical experiment, cortisone, biology,  
biologic transplant, tissue transplant, homotransplantation

ABSTRACT: A study was made of the conditions for adoption of small (3 x 3 cm)  
skin homotransplants in rabbits not subjected to other actions (control), during the  
treatment of the recipient with cortisone and during a massive (15 x 12 cm)  
homotransplant. The dynamics of accumulation of antibodies in the blood to the  
erythrocytes and the leucocytes of the donor were also observed. Male rabbits  
were the recipients. Homotransplants were made on the side surface of the back.  
The sutures and bandage were removed after 7 days. Small homotransplants lost  
their viability after 8—13 days, massive homotransplants after 21—28 days.

Card 1/3

UDC: 577.99

ACC NR: AR6034655

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000824410019-2

During simultaneous small and massive homotransplants on the recipient, the first  
were destroyed on the 17th—25th day. When recipients were given daily inter-  
muscular doses of 12.5 mg of cortisone the homotransplants were destroyed after  
3 to 6 weeks. Full hemagglutinin to the erythrocytes of the donor were found in  
13 and 38 recipients subjected to a small homotransplant. In cases of massive  
homotransplants, they were found in 5 recipients out of 10. During small  
homotransplants, the time of appearance and the largest concentration of these  
antibodies corresponded to the period of destruction of the homotransplant. During  
massive homotransplants, their resorption took place during a period of noticeable  
decrease in the homotransplant titers. During cortisone treatment of recipients  
subjected to a small homotransplant, the appearance of full hemagglutinin was  
likewise noted in 8 out of 17 rabbits. Incomplete antibodies Coombs method  
appeared in the blood of the recipient with a greater regularity than full hemagglu-  
tinin. Greater concentrations of incomplete antibodies were present in the serum,  
but their dynamics corresponded to that of full antibodies. Cytotoxin type anti-  
bodies were found less frequently in rabbits receiving cortisone. During small  
homotransplants, whose disengagement occurred soon after transplant, cytotoxines  
appeared in the blood earlier than in that of other rabbits. The author is of the  
opinion that humoral mechanisms as well as cellular specific defense factors,  
which are the two sides of a single response reaction of the entire organism,

Card 2/3

ACC NR: AR6034655

participate sooner in the destruction of the homotransplant. The bibliography has  
31 references. [Translation of abstract] [GC]

SUB CODE: 06/

Card 3/3

ACC NR: AR6034655 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0299/66/000/008/M020/M021

AUTHOR: Govallo, V. I.; Cherkasova, M. Ye.; Kosobokova, V. F.;  
Konstantinova, T. N.

TITLE: Specific features of the reaction of a recipient to homotransplantation  
as a function of the time of its adoption

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Biologiya, Part, II, Abs. 8M120

REF SOURCE: Tr. 1-go Mosk. med. in-ta, v. 42, 1965, 197-208

TOPIC TAGS: medical research, medical experiment, cortisone, biology,  
biologic transplant, tissue transplant, homotransplantation

ABSTRACT: A study was made of the conditions for adoption of small (3 x 3 cm)  
skin homotransplants in rabbits not subjected to other actions (control), during the  
treatment of the recipient with cortisone and during a massive (15 x 12 cm)  
homotransplant. The dynamics of accumulation of antibodies in the blood to the  
erythrocytes and the leucocytes of the donor were also observed. Male rabbits  
were the recipients. Homotransplants were made on the side surface of the back.  
The sutures and bandage were removed after 7 days. Small homotransplants lost  
their viability after 8—13 days, massive homotransplants after 21—28 days.

Card 1/3 UDC: 577.99

ACC NR: AR6034655

During simultaneous small and massive homotransplants on the recipient, the first were destroyed on the 17th—25th day. When recipients were given daily intermuscular doses of 12.5 mg of cortisone the homotransplants were destroyed after 3 to 6 weeks. Full hemagglutinin to the erythrocytes of the donor were found in 13 and 38 recipients subjected to a small homotransplant. In cases of massive homotransplants, they were found in 5 recipients out of 10. During small homotransplants, the time of appearance and the largest concentration of these antibodies corresponded to the period of destruction of the homotransplant. During massive homotransplants, their resorption took place during a period of noticeable decrease in the homotransplant titers. During cortisone treatment of recipients subjected to a small homotransplant, the appearance of full hemagglutinin was likewise noted in 8 out of 17 rabbits. Incomplete antibodies Coombs method appeared in the blood of the recipient with a greater regularity than full hemagglutinin. Greater concentrations of incomplete antibodies were present in the serum, but their dynamics corresponded to that of full antibodies. Cytotoxin type antibodies were found less frequently in rabbits receiving cortisone. During small homotransplants, whose disengagement occurred soon after transplant, cytotoxines appeared in the blood earlier than in that of other rabbits. The author is of the opinion that humoral mechanisms as well as cellular specific defense factors, which are the two sides of a single response reaction of the entire organism,

Card 2/3

ACC NR: APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824410019

participate sooner in the destruction of the homotransplant. The bibliography has 31 references. [Translation of abstract] [GC]

SUB CODE: 06/

Card 3/3

CHAYLAKHAYAN, M.Kh.; KONSTANTINOVA, T.N.

Effect of anaerobiosis on photoperiodism in plants. Dokl. AN SSSR  
135 no.6:1539-1542 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Institut fiziologii rasteniy im. K.A. Timiryazeva Akademii nauk  
SSSR. Predstavлено академиком А.Л. Курсановым.  
(Photoperiodism) (Plants, Effect of oxygen on)

CHAYLAKHYAN, M.Kh.; KONSTANTINOVA, T.N.

Effect of aeration conditions on the photoperiodic reaction  
in plants. Fiziol. rast. 9 no.6:693-702 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. K.A. Timiriazev Institute of Plant Physiology, U.S.S.R.  
Academy of Sciences, Moscow.  
(Photoperiodism)  
(Plants, Effect of oxygen on)

GOVALLO, V.I.; KONSTANTINOVA, Tatiana N.; KOSOBOKOVA, Valentina F.

Immunological reactions in homotransplantation of large and small skin grafts in rabbits. Folia biol. (Praha) 10 no.2: 117-123 '64.

1. Laboratory of Organ and Tissue Transplantation of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.



DAVYDOV, V.P.; SEMENOV, L.V.; KONSTANTINOVA, T.N.

Economic efficiency and prospects of introducing the method  
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Academy of Sciences, Moscow.

ENCERTA MEDICA Sec 16 Vol 6/10 Cancer Oct 58

3773. *The antigenic properties of tumours when cultivated on chorionallantoic membrane of chick embryo (Russian text)* KONSTANTINOV A. P. and ROVNOVA Z. I. Ivanovsky Inst. of Virol., USSR Acad. of Med. Scis, Moscow Byull. Eksper. Biol. i Med. 1958, 45:4 (112-117) Tables 3

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*Inst. Virology im IVANOVSKIY, AMS USSR*

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Kosyakov) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN  
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(ANTIBODIES,  
same)

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KOROSTELEVA, V.S.; KONSTANTINOVA, T.P.

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KONSTANTINOVA, V.

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000824410019-2

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V.. arkhitektor

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000824410019-2"

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Relation of the nervous system to the origin and course of  
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(VACCINES AND VACCINATION,  
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MOROZOV, M.A.; KONSTANTINOVA, V.I.

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(VACCINES)

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000824410019-2

KONSTANTINOVA, V.M., inzh.; ERANS, K.Kh., inzh.

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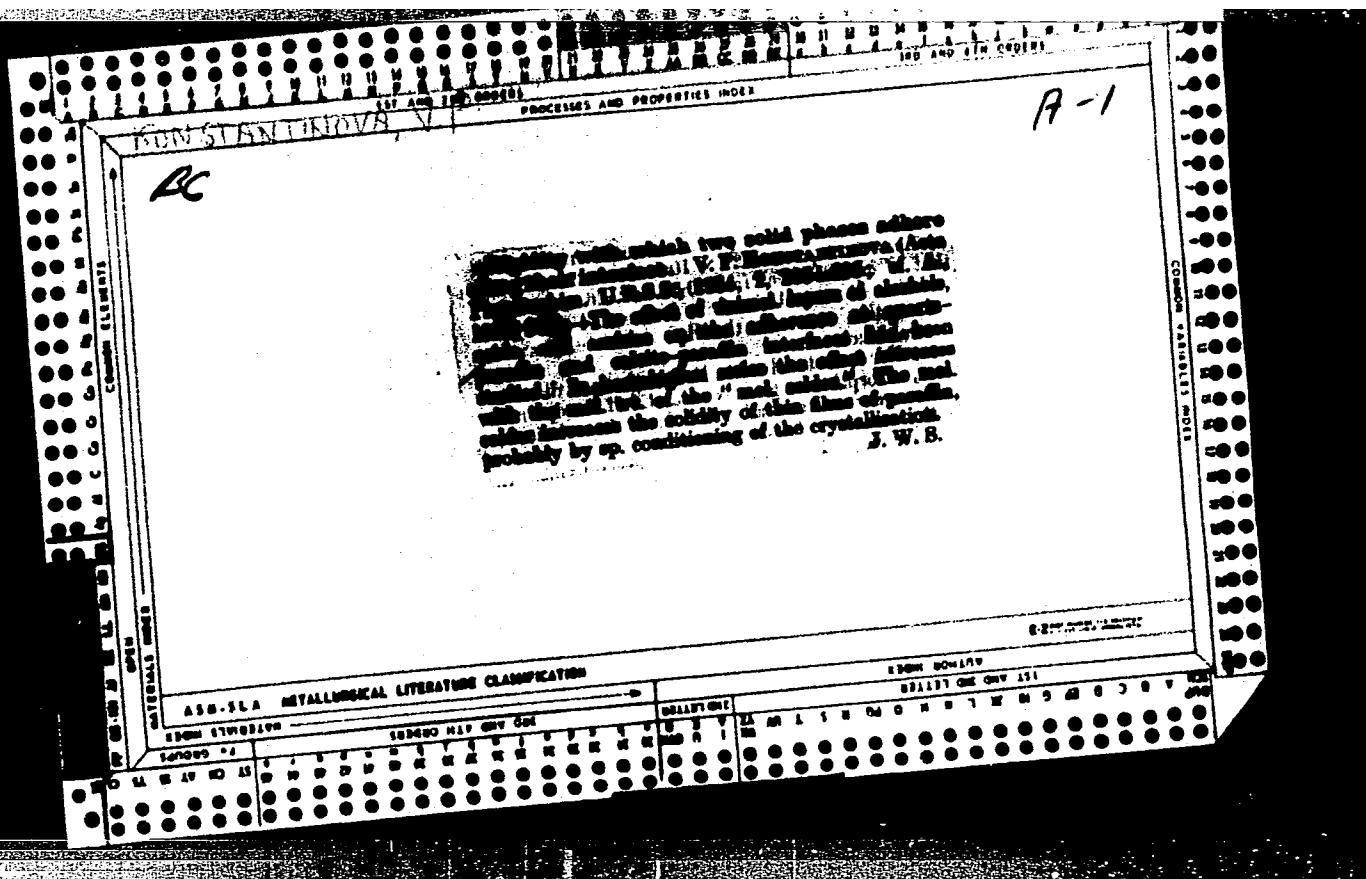
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

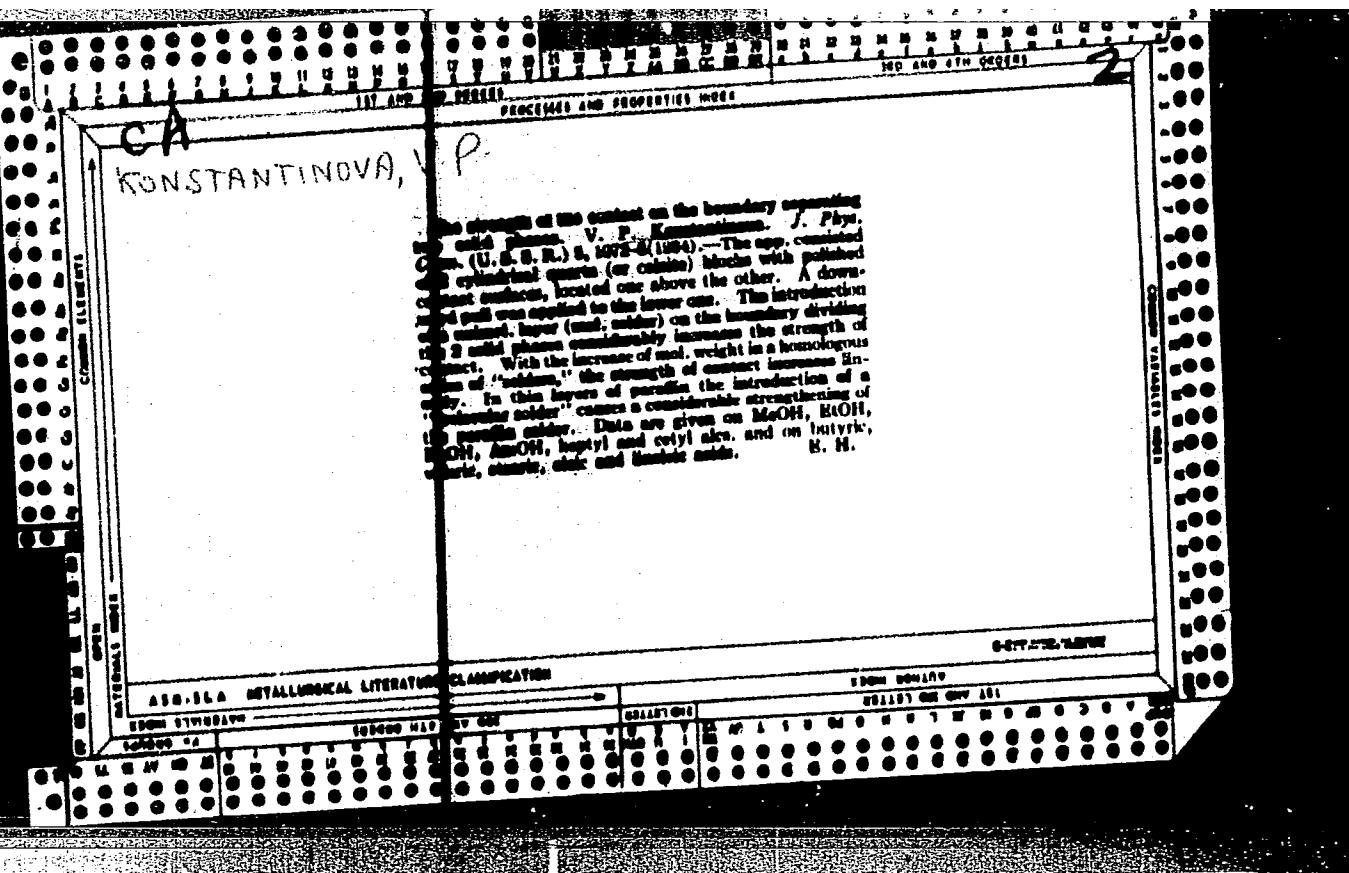
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VAYNSHTEYN, G.S., inzh. [translator]; KONSTANTINOVA, V.N., inzh.  
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CH Konstantinova, VP

2

Piezoelectric properties of wood. V. A. Bakhov and V. P. Konstantinova (Inst. Lesa i Inst. Krist., Akad. Nauk S.S.R.); "Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.R.", 71, 283-6 (1950).—In agreement with a theory of Shchukin on the piezoelectric phenomenon in textured material, plates of different kinds of wood show characteristic piezo effects under an oriented load. In hard woods, the modulus is generally higher than in soft woods. Pressure applied parallel or perpendicular to the fiber does not produce an elec. charge. In pine wood which was changed by dry rot (*Moribus larvensis*) 80% to lignin, or by *Powers fomesiferus* to 78-80% cellulose, the piezoelectric effect almost disappears. Oriented cellulose is the origin of the piezoelectric phenomenon; unoriented cellulose shows no piezoelectric effect.

W. Eitel

KONSTANTINOV, V. P.

178T92

USSR/Physics - Piezoelectricity 1 Nov 50  
Rochelle Salt Crystals

"Influence of Purity Upon the Piezoelectric Properties of Rochelle Salt Crystals," V. P. Konstantinov, T. Kh. Chornonov (Phys Inst imeni Lebedeva and Inst Cryst, Acad Sci USSR)

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXXV, No 1, pp 11-14

Temp dependence of the 2 coeff d<sub>14</sub> and epsilon, for ordinary crystals and for crystals grown by various methods, e.g., 4-fold purification, block method, dynamic-method, method involving passage of large current through the crystal. For reference, also given some data on Rochelle salt crystals.

178T92

USSR/Physics - Piezoelectricity 1 Nov 50  
(Contd)

passage of elec current through the crystal for various lengths of time, etc. Submitted 14 Sep 50 by Acad S.I. Vavilov.

178T92

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000824410019-2

KONSTANTINOVA, V. P.

"Oscillations of Plates of Piezoelectric Textures," a report read at the conference of the Acoustics Commission AS USSR held in Leningrad 1-3 Feb 51.

W-21610, 25 Feb 52

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000824410019-2"

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KONSTANTINOVA V. P.

USSR/Physics - Piezoelectrics  
Rochelle Salt

Aug 51

"Oscillations of Textural Piezoelectric Plates of  
Rochelle Salt Crystal," V. P. Konstantinova,  
A. V. Shubnikov

"Zhur Tekh Fiz" Vol XXI, No 8, pp 962-969

Shubnikov refers to his previous work (cf. "Iz Ak  
Nauk SSSR Ser Fiz" Vol VII, 166, 1944) in which  
he proved existence of piezoelec textures. Here  
authors describe studies of square and rectangu-  
lar plates under elec excitation from a sonic  
generator. Authors thank V. F. Parnov for exptl  
work. Submitted 31 Jan 51.

194T100

SHUBNIKOV, A.V., akademik; ZHILUDOV, I.S.; KONSTANTINOVA, V.P.;  
SIL'VESTROVA, I.M.; TOLKACHEV, S.S., redaktor; ARONS, H.A.  
tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Research on piezoelectric crystal patterns] Issledovanie  
p'ezoektricheskikh tekstur. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk  
SSSR, 1955. 188 p.  
(Piezoelectricity)

AUTHOR: Konstantinova, V.P. and Yurin, V.A. 70-2-18/24  
TITLE: Peculiarities in the polarisation of crystals of Rochelle  
salt containing impurities. (Osobennosti polyarizatsii  
kristallov segnetovoy soli s primesyami)  
PERIODICAL: "Kristallografiya" (Crystallography), 1957, Vol.2,  
No.2, pp. 294-296 (U.S.S.R.)  
  
ABSTRACT: Description of experimental results. Curves are given  
of the dependence of dielectric constant of Rochelle  
salt on field strength for different contents of Rochelle  
Al,  $H_3BO_3$  and  $CuCO_3$  were added in solution. Measurements  
were made by ballistic galvanometer at 11 C. The most signi-  
ficant change is that due to the addition of 2%  $CuCO_3$ , when  
the d.c. does not rise from about 100 until a field strength  
of 450 V/cm is reached. This case was examined further to  
show the anisotropic distribution of Cu in the crystals. The  
blue colour of the crystals was most intense for the pyramid  
on the O01 face and in decreasing intensity on the faces 210,  
110, 100 and 010. The temperature dependence of the d.c. in  
various directions was measured. An abnormal hysteresis  
loop was found for a specimen cut from the O01 growth pyramid  
immediately after annealing at 40 C. 50 hours later the

Card 1/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000824410019-24

Peculiarities in the polarisation of crystals of Rochelle salt  
containing impurities. (Cont.)specimen behaved normally. There are 3 figures and 6  
references, 5 of which are Slavic.ASSOCIATION: Institute of Crystallography Ac.Sc. U.S.S.R.  
Card 2/2 (Institut Kristallografi AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: February 7, 1957.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

SOV/70-4-1-12/26

The Growing of Crystals of Triglycine Sulphate and Their Physical  
Properties

to the natural face of the crystal and X makes an angle of 15° with the c-face. The Curie point is about 49.2 - 49.3 °C, the ferroelectric axis being in the 2 direction. Dielectric constants were measured with a Q-meter at 500 kc/s on a crystal plate oriented to  $\pm 1^\circ$ . The values:

$$\begin{array}{ll} \epsilon_{11} = 8.6 & \epsilon_{33} = 5.7 \\ \epsilon_{22} = 43 & \epsilon_{13} = 0.53 \end{array}$$

were found, the dependence on frequency of  $\epsilon_{22}$  from 200 c.p.s. to 10 kc/s at 1, 5 and 10 V/cm being given. The piezoelectric moduli were found to be:

Card 2/4